FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1842. [NO. 1283.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

ORANGES! ORANGES!!
4000 SWEET ORANGES just received at the Store of
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 28, 1841. 82-2w

Notice.

The Subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Ezekiel Holmes, at December term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment on or before the first day of January, 1843, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCHD. HOLMES,
JOHN H. EWES.
Dec. 28, 1841. 82-3w

SWAIM'S
North Carolina Executor:

CONTAINING the Statutes and common Law of NORTH CAROLINA, with abridgements of the Supreme Court decisions, and numerous forms and precedents; designed as a convenient Manual and safe guide to executors, Guardians, Justices and Clerks, and all persons appointed by the Courts to settle estates, whether of the deceased, lunatics, or infants; and to all persons who may be interested in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons, or in the management and expenses of the same, now in force. For sale by

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author & Proprietor.
Dec. 8, 1841. 82-3w

JUST RECEIVED, best MOLASSES, put up in 10 gallon barrels, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 28, 1841. 82-3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscribers as Surviving Partner of the late firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the Last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, deceased, offer at private sale

REAL ESTATE

of which that concern, consisting of

Several tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Market House, at present occupied by Mr. Avery, Esq. On these lots is a number of excellent forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in the Town of Fayetteville.

Also, a DWELLING on Hay Street, which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

in Cheraw, where are some of the finest Springs of Water in the State.

Such credit will be allowed on the said Property to the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory sureties, bearing interest from the date.

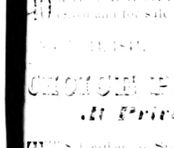
C. P. MALLETT.
Dec. 6, 1841. 79tf

WOOD LAND for Sale.

THE residue of that well wooded 78 acre Tract, on the East side of the Wilmington road, a mile from the Market House, is for sale. Several lots of 5 acres each, will be sold at $10 per acre. Town Notes with approved security, 6, 12 and 18 months. Apply at this Office.
Dec. 18, 1841. 81tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. STEELE
(From London,)



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

in all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is Prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

Just Received and for Sale,
100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 14, 1841.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session of 1842 will begin on the 5th of January and end on the last day of May.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical Departm't, R. W. HUGHES.
English Department, E. J. MURPHY.

P. S.—The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the *first* to the *last* day of the session.
Hillsborough, Dec. 2. 79-5w

For Rent.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE on Hay Mount. Apply to
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
December 22, 1841. 81-3w

THE INSTITUTE

FOR the education of Young Ladies, at ROCKINGHAM, Richmond county, North Carolina, under the direction of Dr. C. Zimmerman and lady, will commence the exercises of the Winter Session on January 3, next,—to continue till end of May. The terms are as heretofore,

Four Grammar classes, including all branches of an English education,	$8 to $16
Latin and French, each,	20
Drawing and Painting, combined,	10
Music,	20
Use of Piano,	2
Waxwork,	2
Needlework,	2
Board, including lights, bedding, washing, fuel, and attendance of servants,	45

Rockingham, Dec. 16, 1841. 81-4w

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HDDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
On the River,
50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
15 casks superior CHEESE.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
December 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, decd. at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed til further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.
Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Fountain Lam, deceased, at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are earnestly expected to come forward and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN H. HALL.
CONSTANT JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1841. 80-6w

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6 npd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd. at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

John McAlpin *vs.* Duncan Black.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on a tract of eleven hundred and eighty two and a half acres of Land, on Burnt Swamp, adjoining the lands of Angus Ray and others, the undivided Sixth part of said tract being his interest in the same, as the property of Duncan Black. Also, One Tract of 100 acres, more or less, on the Lumberton Road, on Mossa Neck Branch, adjoining Rhodes and McAlpin and Powell, the Interest of Duncan Black in the same being One-Sixth part.—January the 27th 1841.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made for Six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless the Defendant shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and replevy the said property, and plead, Judgment final by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence the 66th year.

Issued the 8th Dec., 1841.
80H. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

For Sale.

10 CASKS FRENCH BRANDY,
10 ditto Malaga WINE,
5 ditto Sicily Madeira ditto,
30 hhds. Molasses,
25 ditto New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars,
30 boxes Raisins,
100 bags Rio Coffee,
500 sacks Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 barrels Tanners' Oil.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
December 22, 1841. 81-3w

Notice.

AT the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this County, the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John W. Huske, deceased. Persons to whom the Estate is indebted, are requested to present their claims for settlement; and those indebted to the Estate are required to make payment to the Subscriber.

JOHN HUSKE, *Executor.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1841. 81tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber administered pendente lite on the Estate of Josiah Evans, Sen., deceased, at December Term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to settle their accounts; and those having demands against the same, are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

J. W. EVANS, *Administrator.*
December 17, 1841. 81-3w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES for January, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$30,000!! $15,000!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, January 8, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,628, 1 of 3,090, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 25 prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, 28 of 300, 200 of 250, &c. &c. &c.

75 NUMBERS—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

CAPITAL $35,291—NETT $30,000.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday, January 15, 1842.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $35,291, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 1,603, 50 prizes of 1,000, 50 of 400, 50 of 300, 132 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10. Halves $5. Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia Wellsburg LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 22, 1842.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 1,666, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,800, 1 of 1,363, 10 prizes of 1,300, 10 of 1,200, 10 of 1,030, 10 of 600, 10 of 500, 10 of 400, &c. &c. &c.

1st drawn number 816, second drawn number 815, third drawn number 814, fourth drawn number 813. 5th or 6th drawn number 812, lowest prize $10.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	32 50

$10,000! $15,000!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, January 29, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of $10,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,130, 6 prizes of 2,000 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 60 of 500, 70 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	35 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. td-pd

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Valuable Real Estate, &c.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by Stark & Pearce, the undersigned will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville,

ON TUESDAY the 11th of JANUARY next, The following Real and Personal Property:—

A STORE & Warehouses on Hay street, occupied by Stark & Pearce.

A Warehouse and Lot on South side of Person Street, now occupied as the Public Flour Warehouse—100 feet on Person Street and 80 feet on Cool Spring Street.

A Warehouse & Lot near Cool Spring St.

A Dwelling House and Lot on the South side of Hay Street, East of the Wagon Yard, fronting on Hay Street about 40 feet.

A Lot on South side of Hay Street, 28 feet front, and 130 feet deep, west of Messrs. Orrell's Store.

A Lot containing one and six-tenths of an acre, on Haymount, near T. C. Blake's.

A Lot on Haymount, on the East side of Adam street, opposite the Arsenal Grounds.

Undivided third of the Warehouses and Lot used as the Tobacco Ware House.

Undivided third of the Warehouse and Lot in Campbellton, known as the Halliday Ware House.

Dwelling House and Lot on Rowan st., occupied by O. P. Stark.

Undivided half of a Lot on Mumford st., in rear of the Hotel.

10 acres of Land near Fayetteville, between the Roads leading from Ramsay and North streets, opposite the plantation of A. Beebe.

133 acres of Land, near the residence of Warren Winslow, 4 miles from Fayetteville.

A Lot of Land on Meeting street, near the Candle Factory.

A Carriage and Harness, Wagon and Cart,—two Horses.

Two shares of Stock in the Lafayette Hotel.

Sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms made known at Sale.

I. WETMORE, } *Trustees.*
J. W. WRIGHT, }
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1841. 81t

Valuable Negroes
FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*
December 13, 1841. 80tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

$25 Reward.

IN riding from my house to Wadesborough, on the 11th of September last, I lost my POCKET BOOK, containing a large amount of Notes and Accounts, mostly owned and made payable to Thomas Hamer, several to myself, and two Judgments to Elijah Cason. Among them are the following:—

One note on Clement Marshall and Purdy Richardson, for four thousand five hundred dollars, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st of January, 1842. One on Thomas and William Bailey, for two hundred and thirty-three dollars and three cents, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st October, 1841. One on Charles Hicks, for forty-one dollars and seventy-two cents, payable to Thomas Hamer, due 1st October, 1841. One on William J. Cox and Charles Hicks, for eleven dollars, due 1st October, 1841, to Thomas Hamer. One note on Isaiah K. Huchison, for six dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Gideon B. Winfree, for four dollars, due 1st October, 1841. One on Jas. Plunkett, for nine dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Daniel Talent and Thomas Bailey, for thirteen dollars and fifty-nine cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Philip P. Smith, for forty-two dollars and forty-seven cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on Lewis McLendon and James Segs, for six dollars and eighty-nine cents, due 1st October, 1841. One on William Baily and Sam Hare, for two dollars and fifty cents, due October 1 1841. One on E. Veal and James M. Waddill, for twenty-eight dollars and forty-four cents, due October 1 1841. One on Clement Marshall, for fifty-nine dollars and fourteen and a half cents, due October 1 1841. One on Henry Harrel, for eleven dollars and ninety-three cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Thomas J. Smith, for three dollars and twenty-two cents, due October 1, 1841. One on Thomas Treadaway, for nine dollars, due 1st October, 1841. One on James McLenny and Simon Edwards, for four dollars and ninety-five cents, due October 1, 1841. One on E. S. & G. S. Hubbard, for twenty dollars and fifty cents, due 1st January, 1842. One on Jas. B. Lindsey, for fourteen dollars and twenty-five cts. due January 1, 1842. One on Charles Willoby, for twelve dollars, due October 1, 1840. One on Isaiah K. Huchison, for nineteen dollars and fifty cents, due 25th December, 1841. One on I. K. Huchisen, for forty dollars, due April 1, 1840,—with two credits, one of twenty dollars and twenty-eight cents, October, 1840; one of five dollars, Jan'y, 1841. One Judgment on Austin and Turner Fort, for about forty or forty-five dollars, Judgment dated June or July, 1841. One on James Gadis, for three dollars and fifty-six cents, due on demand. One on Edward C. Martin, for forty-five dollars, due 1st of January, 1841, with a credit of twelve dollars and fifty cents. One on Mary Watson, for twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, due 7th January, 1841. One on Duncan McLaurin, for fourteen dollars and forty-eight cents, due 7th January, 1841. One on Harman Paul, for eight dollars and five cents, due 1st October, 1840. One on Wilson Redfearn and J. J. Grace, for fifty dollars, due 1st January, 1841, with a credit of twenty-five dollars, January, 1841. One on David and Robert Hildreth, for fifteen dollars and fifty cents, due 1st January, 1840. One on John Price, for two dollars and thirty-three cts., due 4th February, 1837. One account on R. McClenachan, for fifteen dollars and sixty-seven cents, due 1st January, 1841. One account on A. B. Smith, for six dollars and seventy-one cents, due 1st January, 1841. One ditto on John A. McRae, for seven dollars and eighty cents, due 1st January, 1841. One on Sherwood Townsend, for three dollars and thirty-nine cents, due September, 1840. One ditto on Jno. Hare, for three dollars and fifty cents, due October 1, 1841. One ditto on Sarah Hildreth, for three dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents, due December, 1840. One ditto on Clement Phillips, for two dollars and fifty cents, due July, 1840.

All the above accounts and notes are payable to Thomas Hamer. The following are due and made payable to myself. Philip G. Smith:—

One on John Livingston, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars, due 1st January, 1841, with interest from 14th or 15th of March, 1840. One on Reuben Phillips and William Rickets, for eight dollars and seventy-five cents, due 1st January, 1841. One on Sarah Knight, for nineteen dollars and some cents, due in June or July, 1841. Also, two Judgments, one on James Moore and Wm. L. Gaddy, and the other on Needham Edwards and Wm. L. Gaddy, for about one hundred or one hundred and twenty dollars, (amount of both,) in favor of Elijah Cason, dated in June or July last.

All persons are forewarned from trading for said notes, and those owing them, from paying them to any other person than myself.

PHILIP G. SMITH.
Lilesville, Anson Co., Dec. 14, 1841. 81-4w

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
Dec. 4.

Rare Chance! Great Bargains!!

FOR SALE, a fine pair of Carriage HORSES, young and gentle. Apply at this office.
December 8. 79-tf.

G. D. HUBBARD,
TAILOR,
LATE OF NEW YORK,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to solicit a small share of patronage.

All orders from merchants and others will be executed punctually and in a workmanlike manner. He may be found at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Coler.
November 26 1841. 78tf

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly re-built, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville, 36 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.
Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 73-3m.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 12, 1841. 71tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MUNN is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm of D. B. Robinson & Co. and make the proper receipts for payment.

D. B. ROBINSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1841. 77tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters,
Crocket's,
Comic,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Disbetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*
☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜
Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.
May 5, 1841. 52tf

The Printer's Apprentice.—A young man was once apprenticed in this city as a printer. He boarded at the house of his father, who was *in easy circumstances*, but who required his son to pay for his board from the avails of special perquisites, which furnished his fellow apprentices with a liberal supply of funds for pleasure. This the young man thought was hard, but when he was of age, and master of his trade, his father called him and said: "Here, my son, is the entire amount of the money paid to me for your board during your apprenticeship; I never intended to retain it, but have reserved it for your use; with it, I give you as much more, as a small capital to commence business." The wisdom of the old man was now apparent to the son. His fellows had contracted bad habits in the expenditure of similar perquisites which his father had withheld from him, and were now penny-less in vice. He was enabled with a good character to commence a small business, and now stands at the head of publishers in this country. Most of his companions in apprenticeship are miserably poor, vicious and degraded.—*Patriarch.*

A Fact.—A man in the town of M——, N. H., had, while from home, earned about $6, returned the other day to his family with the cash. His wife told him that during his absence the family had suffered for food. He replied—I will go to a store and buy what is wanted, and then we shall have enough. He had refrained from drink for some time; but on arriving at the grocery, it was found he had money, and he was invited to drink a little beer—then something stronger—till he got drunk, spent all his money for rum, and returned to his half starved family at two o'clock in the morning, penniless.

The poor wife was greatly distressed and on the next evening ventured to go to the wife of the rum-seller, told the story of her suffering family—and the manner in which her husband had been made a pauper, &c.; whereupon the good lady filled a large basket with pork, bread, coffee, sugar, &c., and then calling her husband into the entry, in presence of the drunkard's wife, said—"Last night you took from this poor woman's husband all his money for rum; I have now filled a basket full of articles of food, and so long as you continue to sell liquor, get men drunk, and take from them their money, thereby making their families poor and miserable, I will deal out to them from the house all they may want to support them." This was more than the husband could stand; the next morning he went to his store and emptied every cask, decanter, and bottle of liquor into the road, saying he would no longer sell liquid fire, but would keep a Temperance store.

Boston Journal.

Competency.—Competency is a *financial horizon*, which recedes as we advance, though the word is, by no means, of indefinite meaning. It always signifies a little more than we possess. We are none of us wealthy enough in our own opinion, although we may be too much so in the judgment of others. Content is the best opulence, because it is the pleasantest and the surest. The richest man is he who does not want that which he has not; the poorest is the miser who wants that which he has. Daily experience may convince us that those who possess what we covet, are not a jot more happy than ourselves. How few feel gratitude for what they have, compared to those who pine for what they have not?—*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus*, is the prevailing motto; not to have every thing, is to have nothing.—*Raleigh Register.*

Petitions.—We go in strongly for the "right of petition;" and therefore intend to petition our next Congress—

For the enlargement of the Pacific Ocean, and a bridge across the Atlantic; also, for the filling up of Lake Superior—to make a little more land—as it is very scarce this year.

For the total annihilation of all mosquitoes, both in Florida and the United States.

To have the moon taken into the screw dock and copper-bottomed.

For the abolition of eating whenever flour is eight dollars per barrel.

To remove Texas a *leetle* further off—it being sum'at too handy; also for the removal of the Alleghany mountains beyond the Mississippi—they being at present a public nuisance.

If the above petitions should not be read in Congress, but laid under the table, why, then Congress might as well burst up at once—or we'll burst it up.

The Crescent city gives an account of a man who took such a cold, and his nose was seized with such a "running," that it went to Texas. The poor fellow was of course obliged to follow.

Pity there is not some provision in the Constitution by which the General Government might pay the debt of a dishonest State and then proceed to take the worth of it out of her hide!—*Louisville Journal.*

The reason why most people think more of their stomachs than they do of their souls is because their stomachs are a confounded sight the largest of the two.

Blushing has been well defined as "a suffusion, least seen in those who have the most occasion for it."

At Pottsville, Penn., a man has been sentenced to pay a fine of $500, suffer a year's imprisonment, and be deprived of the rights of citizenship for 7 years, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report upon the state of the Finances.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1841.

Sir: In obedience to the directions of the act of Congress of the 10th of May, 1800, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act to establish the Treasury Department,'" the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report:

1. *Of the Public Revenue and Expenditure.*

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1841, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds, and indemnities, and the amount due from banks which failed in 1837,) was, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury submitted to Congress on the 31 day of June last, $987,315 03

The receipts into the Treasury during first three quarters of the present year am't to $23 467,072 52

(Viz: From Customs $10,847,557 44; Lands 1,-104,063 06; Miscellaneous and incidental sources 90,691 69; Bonds of Bank of U. Sates 602,049 47; Banks which failed in 1837, 51,427 30; Treasury notes, per act of 31st March 1840, 1 521 703 80; ditto, per act 15th February 1841, 5 956,932 99; Loan, per act of 21st July 1841, 3,229,946 86.)

The receipts for the 4th quarter, it is estimated, will amount to $6 943 035 25

(Viz: From Customs $4,000 000; Lands 350 000; Miscellaneous sources 30 000; bond of Bank U. S. 10,315 23; Treasury Notes 250,000; Loan 2,302,-780 02.)

Making the total estimated receipts for the year $30,410,107 77

And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, an aggregate of 31,397 512 80

The expenditures for the three first quarters of the present year have amounted to $24 734,346 97

(Viz: Civil List, Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, $4 615,363 81; Military service 10 831 101 45; Naval do. 4,229,986 94; Treasury notes redeemed, including interest, 5,027,811 13; Public debt 27,080 64.)

The expenditures for the 4th quarter are estimated, on data furnished by the respective departments, at 7 290 723 73

(Viz: Civil List, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, 1,581,205 44; Military 3,169,773 54; Naval 1,966,-550 80; Interest on Loan 70 000; Principal and Interest of Treasury notes 503,183 95;)

Making a total of 32 025 070 70

And leaving a deficit to be provided for on the 1st January, 1842 $627 557 90

It being essential that this deficit, arising from the failure in effecting more than a portion of the loan authorized by Congress at its 1st session, should be provided for by means that might be at once available, it is recommended that an immediate issue of Treasury notes be authorized, to meet the emergency.

2. *Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year* 1842.

The receipts for the year 1842 are estimated as follows:

From customs	$19,000,000 00
Treasury notes	50,000 00
Miscellaneous sources	150,000 00
	19,200,000 00
From which deduct the estimated deficiency on the 1st of Jan. 1842	627 559 90
Leaving this amount applicable to the service of the year 1842	18 572,440 10
The expenditures for the year 1842, including $7,000,000 for the redemption of Treasury notes, are estimated at	32,791,010 78
Leaving to be provided for this am't	14,218 570 68

The receipts from the customs for the year 1842 depending for their amount upon the action of Congress at its present session, in the adjustment of the tariff, it is not practicable to form estimates of the revenue which may be derived from that source with much precision. Those now submitted have in view the present rates of duty, and their final reduction to 20 per cent. ad valorem after the 30th of June next. The scale of duties thus established, has been necessarily assumed as the basis of calculation for the remainder of the year 1842, estimated with reference to the anticipated importations of that year, compared with the average importations of former years.

In the estimated receipts, the amount which will come into the Treasury from the sales of the public lands in 1842 has been excluded, as the act of Congress of the 4th of September last directs its distribution among the several States and Territories.

With regard to receipts from the loan already authorized by law, it is to be remarked that, owing to the short period which is to elapse before it becomes redeemable, together with the unsettled state of the money market, it would not be safe to expect that any considerable portion will be obtained, for the service of the year 1842, before the expiration of the time limited for effecting it.

The law authorizing the issue of Treasury notes also expiring early in 1842, not more than $50 000, it is supposed, can be made available from that source.

In estimating the expenditures of the year 1842, it is assumed that no other appropriations will be made than those now submitted in the estimates from the several Departments; and that the balance of those appropriations unexpended at the end of the year 1842, will be equal to that at the close of the present year.

It is proper further to remark that estimates of expenditures can only be made for such as may be required under existing laws, and arise in the ordinary operations of the Government. The power of appropriation, as well as the power of raising revenue, being at all times in the hands of Congress, this Department cannot found estimates upon its own sense of what the public interest may be thought to require, especially at a time when the condition of the country may be supposed to call for more than ordinary means of defence and security.

The amount required for surveys of the public lands, and the compensation of the officers employed in that branch of the public service, being payable out of the proceeds of the sales of those lands, is not included in this estimate of expenditure.

To meet the deficiency in the year 1842, amounting to $14,218,570 68, it is respectfully recommended to Congress to authorize—

1. An extension of the term within which the residue, not yet taken, of the loan already authorized shall be redeemable, amounting to, say $6,500,000.

2. The reissue of the Treasury notes heretofore authorized by law, amounting to $5 000 000.

3. The balance still required, of $2 718 570 68, together with an additional sum of $2 000,000, (a surplus deemed necessary in the Treasury to meet emergencies of the public service,) to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported as may be selected, with due regard to a rigid restriction in amount to the actual wants of the Government, and a proper economy in its administration.

3. *Readjustment of the Tariff.*

The last reduction of duties on imports provided for by the act of the 2d March, 1833, will take effect immediately after the 30th of June next. From that day no duty will exist on any imported article exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem; and certain other legal provisions of the same act, of great importance, are to come into operation at the same time.

One of them is the enactment which, after that period, requires all duties to be paid in ready money; thus putting an end to a system of credits which has prevailed from the first establishment of this Government; a system which, however necessary or convenient in the infancy of our commerce, when the mercantile capital of the country was inconsiderable, and a strong desire was felt to foster and encourage foreign trade by all practicable means, may at the present day well yield to the important objects to be secured by cash payments.

[The Secretary here enters at large into a statement of the difficulties in the way of carrying into effect the *home valuation* provided for by the act of 1833, and suggests that some equivalent for that valuation be adopted by Congress.]

The probable effect of the future operation of the act of 1833 upon the manufactures and mechanical trades of the country, particularly if no home valuation be established, and no equivalent for such home valuation found, gives rise to inquiry too important to be overlooked.

It is fully acknowledged that all duties should be laid with primary reference to revenue, and it is admitted, without hesitation or reserve, that no more money should be raised, under any pretence whatever, than such an amount as is necessary for an economical administration of the Government. But within these limits, and as incidental to the raising of such revenue as may be absolutely necessary, it is believed that discrimination may be made, and duties imposed in such manner as that, while no part of the country will suffer loss or inconvenience, a most beneficial degree of protection will be extended to the labor and industry of large masses of the People, while the whole country will be rendered more prosperous in peace, and infinitely stronger and better prepared if foreign war should come upon us. The principle of discrimination has obtained from the period of the foundation of the Government. In many cases it may be found to be indispensable to the interests of the revenue itself; and if, in fixing a system of duties, it consists with the best interests and true policy of the country so to apportion them among the various species of imports as to favor our own manufactures at the same time that the revenue itself is benefitted, and no injustice done to any, it would seem proper and wise to reject arbitrary limits and the idea of a forced and unnatural uniformity.

The undersigned feels no difficulty in admitting that a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem, assessed upon the value of imported articles in our own ports, would in many instances be a rate sufficiently high for the benefit of the revenue, and also afford reasonable encouragement to home producers of the same articles. As to those, therefore, the object of the act of 1833 will be accomplished, if its provision for home valuation be carried out by Congress. But he still supposes that there are several descriptions of imported manufactures and produce, which would well bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. upon the home value, and thus yield a greater revenue to the Government, while, in regard to some of them, it will be found that, without such increased duty, the labor of large classes, engaged in producing similar articles, will be greatly depressed, if not entirely supplanted.

It is unquestionably true, and well worthy of remark, that the act of 1833 was avowedly conservative in its objects and character; and, while it was designed to remove what was esteemed a grievance by one part of the country, it was not intended that the interests of any other should be sacrificed by it. On the contrary, a reasonable security was intended for all. Its true spirit, therefore, will be but carried out by acting, under any new state of circumstances, with reference to the same great objects, and doing justice alike to all. The great principle of that act was moderation and conciliation, and this should never be lost sight of. But the measures proper and necessary to carry out that principle may be changed, if the altered circumstances of the country call for such change, without any departure from the principle itself.

Nothing is more established by our experience, and the experience of other nations, than that the augmentation of duties does not augment, in an equal degree, the cost of the article to the consumer. In many cases it appears not to increase that cost at all. Very often the price to the consumer is kept down, notwithstanding an increase of duties, partly by the greater supply of the home production, and partly by the reduction of the price in the foreign market. It is believed, indeed, that there have been cases in which the joint operation of the two causes has occasioned prices to fall lower than they were before the increase of duties was laid.

This result in the operation of trade and business might readily be traced to its causes; but a full exposition of those causes, and the modes of their operation, would too much swell this report. Suffice it to say that, when an additional duty is laid on an article in a country in which that article is extensively consumed, the burden always falls in part, and sometimes, as experience has shown, altogether, upon the foreign producer. The foreign producer must sell; and it, in the place of sale, he finds an article produced on the spot which comes into advantageous competition with his own by reason of paying no duties, he still must sell, and, for the sake of being able to do it, he must be content to bear the burden of the duties himself. The duty borne by the foreign producer in such cases is like the charge for transportation—it is something which is necessary to bring him into the market of competition. Analogous instances occur in domestic trade. The wheat-grower of Indiana, who incurs heavy expenses in conveying his flour to an Atlantic port, expects no higher price for it when it arrives there than is paid for flour of the same quality, to producers in the immediate neighborhood. The cost of transportation, therefore, does not operate so much to raise the price at the place of sale as to diminish it at the place of production. Now, the great tax which regulates prices, by demand and supply, is sternly observed in cases of foreign importation, as in this instance of domestic trade. The undersigned cannot forbear to add, that vastly the greater proportion of the agricultural population of the United States is obliged to rely mainly upon the home market for a sale of its products, although a large part of those products (wheat, for instance) is such as often enters extensively into the consumption of the world. The quantity of flour and Indian corn exported from this country is altogether inconsiderable, in comparison with the quantity consumed in the large cities and manufacturing towns, which have either entirely grown up or added largely to their population under the influence of laws of Congress, passed since the end of the last war, upon domestic labor and industry. The immense interchange of products, all being the result of labor, which now takes place between the producers of subsistence and the population above mentioned, shows the advantage which one class is to the other, and the essential importance to both of preserving their existing relations. If the consumption of flour and grain in the manufacturing districts, especially the North and East, decline, to that extent there is an absolute loss to the wheat and corn-grower, since the quantity consumed by them will find a market nowhere else. To say nothing, in this connexion, of the incalculable importance of a home market to the producer of the great article of cotton, and limiting his remarks to the grain-growers alone, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that all will see and acknowledge the great value to that class of producers of the Northern and Eastern market—the only considerable market, indeed, which is permanently open to them upon the face of the earth.

So long as the policy of other countries shall continue to exclude the products of our agriculture from their ports, and thus deny to us the advantage of a fair reciprocity in trade, it would appear to be equally the dictate of policy and of justice to our People to secure to them, as far as may be reasonably and properly done, a market of consumption for their produce in their own country.

The undersigned is of opinion that the condition of the Treasury and of the country demands an augmentation of the revenue. It cannot but be the true policy of Government to extinguish the amount of debt now existing as soon as practicable, and to avoid increasing it. The creation of debt, by loans and other resorts, for revenue to supply deficiencies of regular income, cannot but be regarded, in a time of peace, as injudicious and objectionable. The general credit of the Government, always good, has been greatly raised, both at home and abroad, by the fact that it has fully paid off and discharged the debt created by the Revolution and by a subsequent war with England, and wars with the Indian tribes. The preservation of this high credit is of the utmost importance. It must be the necessary reliance of the Government, if, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, sudden war should come upon us, requiring large and immediate expenditures. Exact punctuality in the payment of interest, while the debt shall continue, and its payment so soon as the time of payment arrives, as well as the known ability and honor of the Government, are the means of inspiring that general confidence which shall at all times enable it to use its credit to the greatest advantage.

The estimated expenditures of the Government for the coming year will exceed its probable income by $14,218,570 68. Should Congress authorize a reissue of Treasury notes to the amount of $5,000,-000, and the balance of the loan be disposed of, there will remain a deficit of $2,718 570, for which provision must be made by law. But it is not supposed that Congress will deem it advisable to restrict the income of the Government to the precise amount of its expenditures. There ought to be a surplus of at least two millions, to meet unforeseen emergencies in the public service; and, should even the proceeds of the sales of the public lands be withdrawn from the States, a reference to the receipts from that source in the last and present years will show that a deficiency in the revenue, to meet the wants of the Government, must still remain.

The state of the national affairs, the disposition of the Government, in which, it is believed, the People fully participate, to put the country into a respectable state of defence, and especially to support and strengthen the military marine, all appear to suggest the propriety of such increase of duties on articles carefully selected as, while the amount shall not bear hard on individuals, by limiting their customary enjoyments, nor oppress nor derange the general business of the country, shall yet supply the Treasury, not extravagantly or excessively, but yet reasonably and justly, for all the great purposes of national defence. Economy, that great public virtue, which is so essentially proper to be practised by republican Governments, would be but half exercised if, while on the one hand it avoids all unnecessary expenditure, it does not on the other make a reasonable and judicious provision for such expenditures as are unavoidable.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. FORWARD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. WHITE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

SPEECH OF MR. MANGUM OF N. C.,

On the Treasury Plan of a Board of Exchequer.

Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, who had obtained the floor yesterday, rose and addressed the Senate in an unusually animated speech in opposition to the project of the Secretary of the Treasury for an Exchequer Board. The Reporter regrets, however, that, owing to the frequent falling of the speaker's voice, much that he said was lost at the distant seat from which his speech was heard and reported.

Mr. M. said it was not his design to go into any thing like a regular dissection or severe analysis of the tremendous *projet* submitted in the Secretary's report; yet, inasmuch as very strenuous efforts were making to pre-occupy the public mind in its favor, Mr. M. did desire to express his views of the scheme; in presenting which he desired it to be clearly understood that he spoke for no interest, *eligue*, or party, either in the Senate or out of it; the opinions he should express were his own. He had not only abstained from all consultation or comparison of views upon the subject, but had resisted such consultation when proposed to him; because, looking at all the past, he was disposed to elect by-gones be by-gones;" and, regarding the actual state of the country and the amount of the public distress, he was prepared to meet gentlemen who should propose any feasible measures for its relief in a broad and catholic spirit. There was one reflection which could not but have occurred to every mind. They had here presented to them a paper marked by consummate ability, and drawn up with great labor, the production, as it was said, of a gigantic intellect, or, as others had expressed themselves, of the first mind in this Republic; and gentlemen on all sides of the House had vied with each other in bestowing upon it their highest eulogiums.

Immature, however, as he was in criticism, he was compelled to differ in his judgment on the logical qualities of this production, as well from the astute and ingenious Senator (Mr. Buchanan) from Pennsylvania, as from the able and learned Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) than whom no man in this country was better fitted to judge on the closeness of any specimen of logic submitted to him. It was very remarkable, that the report passed over, and seemed studiously to avoid, those points of argument connected with the general subject, on which the ablest minds had for years done battle, and in the deductions which it did make, so far from exhibiting the force and clearness of a logical head, it presented most obvious defects in logic, the conclusions drawn from premises laid down being inconsecutive, abrupt, and, in one instance especially, monstrous. There was one fact, in reference to the plan suggested in this document, which must have struck all who witnessed the proceedings of that body. Here was a project, the production of a mighty intellect, one of the first minds of the age—a mind familiar for twenty years with the public affairs of this country, and closely identified with a great and glorious, and victorious political party—and yet, wonderful to tell, with all this acknowledged ability, all this experience and knowledge of public affairs, and all this careful elaboration of a great and all-important subject, when the result of its labors was presented to the Senate, not a man had been found who would rise in his place, and say "I will take it." A project was thrown out, backed by enough of intellectual power to force almost any principle upon the assent of other minds, and yet there was not found among all the members of that body, no, not one so poor as to do it reverence. And why? The case was plain. It was an attempt to unite things essentially incompatible—to drink at once, and in the same cup, from the mouth and from the recess of the Nile. And here he must be suffered to say, that the course of the honorable Senator, and of those who were on this occasion associated with him, habitually cherishing, as they did, the most exalted respect for the source from whence this document came, was such as entitled them to the respect of every candid and upright man. They stood manfully by their principles, be they good or bad, and were too honest and too wary to step into the deadfall which had been artfully prepared to catch them.

To the honorable Senator from New York (Mr. Tallmadge) he would say that, although he was willing to do any thing which could consistently be done, to relieve the distresses of the country, and was prepared to receive and consider whatever that Senator and his committee might propose as a substitute for this scheme, yet he greatly feared that their efforts to prepare such a measure would be wholly unavailing; he feared so. How did it happen that nobody could be found to come into this new project? Was it not, obviously, because old principles had been abandoned? Whatever motives might have led to the presentation of such a scheme, whether it had been conceived with a view to secure, or to hold power, it was altogether a new conception, and one that seemed artfully suited to the feelings of the time. Such, at least, would be the opinion of it entertained in one part of the Union. If Mr. M. were to set about a dissection of this remarkable production, he did not know that it would be worth the metal which might be worn away in the operation. Nobody put the measure forth as a thing to be adopted; that seemed not even to be thought of: as it stood, it was repudiated on all hands. In endeavoring to speak favorably of it, gentlemen did not speak of it, but of something else—something as yet *in nubibus*—some undefined creation, whose form was as yet a mystery. After all the long consideration which had been given to the general subject, and their familiarity with all the leading points involved, here, at this late hour, a project was presented as occupying an intermediate ground, and all men of all parties were called upon to come together and unite in supporting it.

For a long week Mr. M. had pondered the project, and had endeavored to divest his mind of every feeling but a desire to find the truth. He had viewed the proposal, not like the advocate who had written this report, but like an honest man, determined to do his duty. And he was compelled to come to the conclusion that even in the worst of times this Government had ever yet seen, never had there been so bold, so reckless a push for absolute power, as was now unblushingly made in the paper before the Senate. He repeated the assertion. Never, never, in the whole history of this Government, had there been witnessed a push so bold; or one which, if successful, must be attended with consequences so vast, and so disastrous to the liberties of this land. With a Government possessing a power of patronage which, even in the feeblest hands, was of threatening aspect to liberty—a patronage which, spreading itself like a polypus, insinuated its attenuated fibres through all the interstices of society, and, by its tempting power, operating to subdue all that manliness of principle, that hardy virtue, which characterized our fathers—to propose to superadd to this threatening, this portentous amount of patronage the entire money power, and this to be managed and controlled at will by those hands which pull the wires and move the puppets of party—if he believed the country was prepared for such a measure as this, he should feel a depression of mind which nothing could cheer; he should look upon his children with tears, and must despair of the welfare of his country for centuries to come.

What a concentration of power did it not attempt to achieve! In the present prostrate and down-trodden condition of our State banks—he spoke of that spurious and multitudinous herd which had sprung up under the misrule of a late Administration—institutions rotten throughout and tottering to their fall—if the Government should at once furnish to the people a paper currency which should be in sound and general credit, those banks would pop, one after another, like guns discharging in a burning ship, from one end of the Union to the other.—This Government machine, fabricating a paper like this, was to spring up amid the general blight and barrenness as "a vivifying and fructifying germ" of public prosperity, (he used the language of the eloquent author of the report.) Yes—no doubt; and when it should have germinated and sprouted; when it should have "put forth its root downward and borne fruit upward," while the whole land round about was a barren desert; when it should have spread its branches far and wide, and covered the whole land with its shade—then—oh, yes—then we were to lie down in that "tranquility and repose" which the writer of this report thought so desirable—the repose, the stillness of an inexorable, mean, mercenary despotism. To such a measure Mr. M. never could consent: he would not, should not.—Could any man trace the consequences? What was the amount of money to be placed under the control of this new institution? It was to issue a paper circulation to the amount of fifteen millions. Then it was to receive fifteen millions more upon deposite. Here was, at once, an amount of thirty millions of dollars, enough of itself to overflow the whole country; and he saw no guards in this bill to prevent the amount being extended to a hundred millions annually by its dealing in exchange. Should Congress establish a high tariff, or even but a liberal tariff, whose annual inpourings should replenish the now empty Treasury with an income of twenty-five millions dollars, that alone might enable the Government to raise its head over the dead sea of our prostrate national credit, and waive the wand of its power to the destruction of the public prosperity. But should there be superadded to this a new capital of thirty millions, and the power to trade upon this to the amount of two hundred millions more, subsidizing every thing to its own support, wherever the wide-spread machinery of this Exchequer should have been extended over the land, what chance could possibly remain for the existence of public liberty? Place a man of even moderate ability, and of thirty-five years of age, in the Presidential chair; put in his hands this mighty concentration of power, political and fiscal, and if he did not ride roughshod over this people for the rest of his life, it must be owing to his own virtue, and not theirs who armed him with such an engine of oppression.

This capital was in a strange condition. Not a mail reached it from any quarter of the country which did not bring the evidence of real distress, of the most appalling suffering. Our proudest cities, so far from being exempt from the general lot, were the very theatres where calamity was most severely felt. It would be an interesting inquiry to ask how all this was brought about. Mr. M. would not detain the Senate, or weary those who understood the entire case as well and better than he did, by retracing the course of events which had induced a state of things so deplorable. Congress had stricken down that institution which, until 1836, had exerted so efficient a power in regulating the currency; when, at once, the bank mania had swept over the land, and they came up, from the destruction of the old institution, like frogs from the waters of the Nile, until the country was covered with them. The policy of the State Governments, meanwhile, had created an immense debt, and the means of payment did not exist; and thus the People were reduced from the condition of the brightest and palmiest prosperity to the deepest distress and despondence. The expedient which had been resorted to of borrowing foreign capital had produced for a time a fictitious prosperity. But while the nation was revelling in all that abundance produced by the influx of borrowed wealth—while all was going on gloriously, and a stranger would have supposed that the country had attained to the highest pitch of national strength and public prosperity, a sudden reverse was experienced. The foreign debt was demanded: the means of meeting the demand were not to be found. Individual and public distress soon spread in every direction. The extremity of the pressure gave birth to the revolting idea of repudiation. If, then, to the reflux current, which was fast sweeping away the means of wealth, we added this hateful doctrine of repudiation, and the still more anti-American doctrine—and, I may add, in my judgment the atrocious doctrine—of the repeal of charters, and the destruction of vested rights, and add yet to these the tergiversations and treachery, in public, and the falsehoods, forgeries, frauds, and all the other forms of dishonesty in the walks of private life, was it any wonder that men who possessed capital should lock up and hoard their resources, and not expose them to a mass of population already deeply tainted, and more and more imbibing the poison of ag ainst principles?

In a state of things like this, or rather upon the approximation of this state of things, the American People had risen as one man and thrown off, by a burst of indignation, the individual whose maladministration had, as they believed, brought about this unparalleled state of corruption and distress. They thought that they were about to substitute for this reckless mustache their own system of remedial measures. Every one knew how they had been baulked in that expectation. The history of this national crisis would be read by our patriotic children with wonder, as a page exhibiting the strangest, most unaccountable, and most useless tergiversation which the whole volume recorded, or it would be closed and passed with loathing and repugnance. The People had been utterly disappointed. The measure proposed by their friends in Congress as the only panacea for the public ills had been offered, adopted, and vetoed at the Extra Session. And here Mr. M. must be suffered to say, that, although voting for that measure, he had always felt great doubt in regard to its immediate efficiency. He had had his own misgivings as to its effecting at once all that good which its friends in their sanguine moments promised themselves, and, perhaps thoughtlessly, promised to others. He had never been a friend to banks; he had never touched a bank by any vote of his until last summer. The entire system was bottomed on such principles that it appeared to him to carry its own death within itself. The measure which the Whigs had proposed, he believed, might indeed mitigate, and for a time repress the evils connected with it. It might withstand something of that surge-like force with which the mad excesses of the system were sweeping over the country.

But there still appeared to him to remain one great desideratum, which nothing had as yet been able to supply, and that was, a principle within the system itself which should operate to check excessive issues, and prevent those fearful alternations of expansion and contraction which so shook the system of public credit, and spread such frequent ruin throughout the mercantile community. If any such remedy had yet been discovered, Mr. M. was unacquainted with it, and it certainly had never been applied. Whatever might be said of the regulating power exerted over the State institutions by a Bank of the United States—and such an institution *did* exert that power to a certain extent—yet still, in proportion to the degree of confidence which the public might repose in any of these State banks, they were invariably disposed to push their issues to extremes. Mr. M. was no bank agent nor bank machinist, and he admitted that the tendency of a United States Bank, in exerting a regulating power, would be to break such of the State banks as were essentially unsound—an operation which, however salutary in the end, could not but be attended with a vast amount of private distress in their respective vicinities. The mere displacement of capital which was necessarily involved in subscribing to so great a number of banks was in itself a great evil, and must necessarily produce great stricture in the money market. Then the explosion of rotten banks which must necessarily accompany a reform in the currency would be productive of great calamity. On the whole, he believed that the community had gone so far in the multiplication of banks, and in all those habits to which this gave rise, that it would require a long course of years to bring the country back to a sound monetary condition, for these extended and inveterate evils Government possessed no panacea. It might do something by the establishment of a well-regulated National Bank, but even under the effect of such a measure many evils must still continue to exist. Nothing could effectually redeem the nation, nothing could ever restore the palmy days of her past prosperity, but patient labor, general habits of economy, and the retrenchment of individual expenditure.

But now what did we behold? In the distressed and prostrate condition of the whole business of the country—a condition rendered still more distressing from the defeat of every plan of relief—we had now a project started, of which he would again say that it was the boldest push for absolute power which the people of this country had yet witnessed; and, further, which was the most portentous BUBBLE to be found in the history of modern times. Yes, a bribe; the most open and barefaced that ever was offered. In many parts of the country the People were sleeping on a volcano: their condition was in the last degree distressing and dangerous; they were, in fact, almost beggared; and when once a man was made a beggar, a very slight effort was sufficient to render him a slave. In their necessity they lifted up their eyes to the Government for aid. And what was it now proposed that the Government should do? Step forward and offer them a bank, with money facilities far greater and far better calculated for the easement of their distress and the relief of their immediate wants than any National Bank which their best friends had ever devised.

Mr. M. said that it might be worth while to go into a brief comparison between a Bank of the United States and the project proposed in the report before the Senate. A Bank of the United States, when first started, naturally displaced a large amount of capital; it produced a great money-stricture; and then it went on to bank on the existing capital in its hands and in the country. But this Exchequer Board added by a stroke of the pen thirty millions to its capital, and by dealing in exchange was enabled to extend it to a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions more; for such were the wants of the country, and so long had they continued and accumulated, that its business would absorb the whole of that amount. Let the demon of speculation once be conjured up and turned loose upon its wild schemes of adventure, and no man could set limits to its demand. To offer to a famishing People a supply like this was, he repeated it, the greatest bribe which the history of modern times could show. An ambitious President, with a term of three short years yet to run, having at his disposal a drilled corps of officeholders, and holding under his control a subsidized press, ruling over a People whose spirit was broken by a long pressure of want and calamity, and with the means of presenting them with an immediate relief in their distress, might perpetuate his power in spite of all efforts to resist him.

The plan proposed to add to the business capital of the country a sudden and vast increase, to be effected by a mere stroke of the pen. The immediate effect would be sudden and universal relief comparative ease, and apparent affluence; but, as had been ably shown by the Senator from Pennsylvania, the entire history of the world went to show that while this was always the first effect, the certain tendency was to depreciation, and the final issue in every case had been a general explosion.

The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan, apprehended that, should a second Aaron Burr mount the Presidential chair, an engine like this might tempt him to perpetuate power in his own hand, and might render him the most absolute of rulers. Certainly the temptation would be great—the bribe was enormous. Thirty millions of capital springing up as an exhalation, as sudden and yet as unsubstantial; branches spread all over the Union; a productive tariff; the Briarean power of the Post Office Department, with its eight millions of drafts; a universal system of railroads and canals; and all this in an agrarian and mercenary age, it did certainly present a mass of power difficult to resist, and appalling to contemplate. Then to all this must be added the entire power of patronage; the ability to confer the distinctions of place, the more substantial profits of office, and all the weight of political honors and confidence. Put it all together, and Mr. M. would not trust any mortal man with its possession. If even the Father of his country could return from the grave, and would ask for such a trust, he would not put it into his hands, unless he had first received a revelation from heaven that he would live forever.

He considered it as among the worst signs of the times, and a fact well calculated to fill the bosom of the patriot with despondency, and to turn his eye with doubt upon the future, that this project was looked at in the country simply in its money aspect. It was examined and discussed solely as a measure calculated to give efficient relief and to remove men from that grade-un of suffering on which they were now found. Certainly it was a scheme well plotted to suit the present tone of the public mind. It exhibited a shrewd acquaintance with the character and present condition of the American People. The manner in which the project was in some places received, and that too where there was an accumulation both of knowledge and of intellectual strength, seemed in this respect, to justify the anticipations of its author. Even minds like these could look at it as a money measure alone, and seemed entirely to disregard the deep and dangerous tendency which lay concealed beneath its surface.

But it was said that the project was to be modified. It was to return from the committee in quite a different shape. Now, if his honorable friend from New York, (Mr. Tallmadge,) who was at the head of that committee, and for whom no man entertained a more sincere respect, and on whose purity and patriotism, moderation and sagacity, no man could more implicitly rely, should be able to accomplish such a modification of the scheme as should strip it of its more dangerous and alarming features, Mr. M. would not merely receive the proposal with candor, but would leap to its adoption. His heart would rejoice within him at the thought that such a thing were possible, but he greatly feared that it never could be accomplished. That master-mind which was supposed to have conceived and elaborated this production, seemed to him, by expressions scattered in various parts of it, to present to the Senate this alternative, "either take this or submit to the sub-Treasury." If that were the alternative, Mr. M. would not hesitate for a moment. He would incomparably rather adopt the sub-Treasury than this monstrous Juggernaut, whose murderous car would make its way over the necks of a prostrate people.

In regard to the sub-Treasury, Mr. M. observed that he had first formed his opinion of it while in private life, and he confessed that it then struck him that, considered *per se*, in the language of the Court, it was a measure whose benefits were more enhanced by its friends, and whose evils were more exaggerated by its enemies, than truth would justify. As a measure for the restoration of the currency, he considered it wholly inefficient; but his chief objection to it had been on account of that spirit of solitude and isolation which so strongly pervaded it, and which he did not deem respectable, and which went to divorce the Government from the community. As held up in that scheme, the Government resembled the captain of some ship which was overtaken in a storm, who, instead of sticking to his ship and passengers, took to the life-boat, succeeded in securing himself on some rock, unsubmerged in the sea, and left his vessel to her fate, to be shattered on the reefs or to founder in the waves. To this feature of the scheme, Mr. M. had felt the utmost aversion. The strenuous opposition which that plan received from the Whigs was directed not so much against the plan itself, as it then stood, as against what they apprehended it would grow to be; but even their utmost fears never magnified it into such an overshadowing and all-grasping institution as was presented in this bill. True, indeed, it was of the same species, but it had not attained any thing like the same size or strength. It hid its face modestly behind a veil, so that its features were but dimly seen; but this looked out impudently with the countenance of a harlot—it stared the public in the face without a blush.

The certain effect of the adoption of this scheme must be to destroy the local banks throughout the United States, with the exception of those in the great commercial centres; and there its effect would be so powerful and so concentrated, that local banks would become extinct, for the plain reason that they would be profitless. Mr. M. did not know that he would weep many tears over them.

One of the most striking things attending this project was, that it should have originated in the Virginia school of politics; and that its supporters, if it had any, should be found in that quarter. Not a single banking power could be mentioned that was not fully developed in this scheme. Here was the power of issue, the power of deposite; and the power of lending the public money, the power of discount, effected by an evasion. It was true that the kites raised under this system would remain less time upon the wing, but their flight would be extended over a wider circuit.

The whole plan was, in fact, nothing else than a Fiscal Corporation of his friend from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien,) which was last summer left exposed in the open air, with all the winds and storms of Heaven beating upon it, till at last there came a hurricane which prostrated it in utter insensibility. Recently beholding it picked up, resuscitated, set upon its feet, and removed beneath the friendly shelter of the Treasury building. Mr. M. could perceive no shade of diversity between the two. The Fiscal Corporation bill, though it had been approved at the polls, and drawn almost by Executive dictation, had nevertheless encountered the Presidential veto. Now, should the present bill pass both Houses, he would not risk his life upon it, but he would not hesitate in staking a few yellow boys, that this bill would not share the same fate. If Congress could not, what the President had expressly forbidden, what ground had they to expect that of a measure which had received no promise?

The course of gentlemen on the other side, he regarded as most unkind, in determining to keep still where they were, and compel the Senate to take measure to come to them. Would it not be more becoming, if a compromise must be effected, that each of the parties should yield a little? It seemed very manifest that this measure had been framed with the designed object of securing the support of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania, and of the gentleman from South Carolina, who was an amalgamation of the original project of President Jackson, once and still so great with the first gentleman, and a scheme of the able Senator from South Carolina himself. It seemed to have been nicely dovetailed to each other. But, although the power of Government was irresistible, not only by the general voice, but by those who stood at the head of the project met no favor. It was republican hands, and in all quarters; yet that was the basis of the present measure. To this it was preluded the scheme of the Senator from South Carolina. This latter plan Mr. M. had never particularly examined. A might be expected, bold and original in its character, and it might be said of it what was substantially the same scheme, that every gentlemen might say about the difference between the proposed paper issue of this bank and a Government paper money. As to practical effect there was no difference: for this bank money would *de facto* rest on the faith of Government alone, and would be as completely irredeemable as it were declared so on its face. When it was in the proportion of three to one—when it was, as in every, even the smallest transaction of private life, when it insinuated itself every where, and identified itself with all the relations of society, could it be expected that the Government could redeem it? Was it ever designed or expected that it should?

Mr. M. said that here there was an Administration professedly Whig, which came into power, and planted itself upon a measure which drew its origin in part from the very highest authority claimed by General Jackson, and in part from the intellectual ingenuity of another scarcely less distinguished. Thus it stood, with one foot on the one side and the other on the other. Under such circumstances he confessed that he had no hope of seeing any thing done for the currency.

When the Government treasure was entrusted to existing corporations, there was something of practical liability between them; but here, in this bill, he found an immense machinery, flooding the country with mill on mill on million, and no power anywhere, but in the will of the sovereign to control it—a free Government Mr. M. would never consent to trust such a power anywhere. While possessed of the clearest and most individual judgment, constantly rejected from year to year by the Government could not be said, would they be satisfied with the like prerogative of *assumed legislation* in connection with all the powers to be exercised in the chequer? For one, he never would consent.

He had said that it was not his design to enter into an analysis of the bill, yet there were two or three things in it which had so forcibly struck his mind, and which so palpably demonstrated the logical character of the much vaunted argument in the report, that he could not but refer to them.

The first occurred in page 2 of the printed bill, where it was asserted that this Exchequer Board was to be bank, *because* it did not collect its capital by subscription—just as if that feature were essential to the existence of a bank. Might not a bank be incorporated and endowed with all banking faculties if this requisite was wholly wanting? What were the Banks of Alabama? If this reason was assigned why were no banks at all, (a state of things which the people of that State might well desire in this case,)—"A laugh." This was a specimen of the controvertible logic for which this paper has been highly praised, and praised too by the Senator from South Carolina, whose searching eye on no one would have supposed no inconclusive conclusion could have escaped. But he supposed that the Senator had been so much gratified and so entirely engrossed by the concessions in the report, that he was disposed to look with a very unmetaphysical gaze on other features.

Again, in page 8, it was contended that there was no Government bank, because it did not issue. Now, here was a direct and avowed fallacy. The reason given was untrue in principle and untrue in fact. Untrue in fact, for could not the Secretary would discount bills of exchange; and untrue in principle because a bank may exist without that power. Here was another instance of the miserable logic of the report, another evidence of the gigantic intellect whose impress was said to distinguish every word and line.

The third fallacy might be found on page 9 of the report, where the Secretary insisted that the bill proposed no union of the purse and the sword, because neither the President nor his Secretary could touch a dollar in the Treasury without an appropriation. Why had not this always been the case? Yet was it not when the ground taken by the Whig party at the time of the removal of the deposites? What had been the outcry on that occasion of this Secretary himself—both master and man! Although a host of petty Locofoco paper in the country had denounced the act on this very ground, that Gen. Jackson had not himself touch a dollar of the public money except by the appropriation of Congress, did the Whigs admit that reasoning as valid? But they not only contend that that act effected a union of the purse and the sword? And was not the case the same now? To expose this fallacy there were two entire bills involved in the three. In the first place, the principle was unconstitutional. It was said that neither the President nor the Secretary could touch a dollar of the public money. But this Government had fallen into debt, and though commerce had become quite too mercenary a concern for the aristocracy of the present day, as a substitute they turned their attention to banking, and as the revenue was collected at different points, and had to pass through the hands of subordinate functionaries, every whippersnapper of a custom-house might appropriate the whole amount to the purchase of exchange. The argument entirely overlooked the fact that the entire revenue might be collected upon without a dollar being appropriated. It was upon this was an example of the severe, consecutive, unanswerable logic of the report, he, for one, must have a higher capacity before he could be able to appreciate it.

Mr. M. said, in conclusion, that the Bank of the bill was ultra, beyond any United States Bank that had ever been thought of. When Cæsar, at the head of his victorious legions, broke into the Temple of Vesta, and seized the public treasure, he had not in his hands a power so gigantic as that which was conferred by this bill. It was the long-sought

And, finally, next to the daring and presumptuous attempt at the subjugation of the People by the seducing influence of the money power, that which most offended Mr. M. in this document was the spirit of *base* and *vile* subserviency and flattery towards the President which everywhere marked its pages, and which presented the revolting spectacle of a gross and mercenary adulation, in the face and at the sacrifice of principle, nobly avowed and defended for 20 years!

But said Mr. M., I have too long occupied the attention of the Senate with this desultory and disintegrated and disconnected rigmarole. I had intended to say more, but as it is always my desire to speak with politeness and respect of the functionaries of Government, [loud laughter,] I shall forbear, and will now resume my seat.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

To the Honorable Justices of the Peace of Richmond County:

Gentlemen: Allow me to call your attention to some affairs of our County which fall more immediately under your jurisdiction, especially to the situation of your Jail. The murmurings of dissatisfaction which I repeatedly hear from citizens of this County, at the additional taxation imposed upon them for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the militia who are required to guard the Jail, have induced me to examine, in some degree, the subject, and ascertain if there is really ground for complaint; and verily, I am convinced that there is reason of dissatisfaction,—but by no means are my convictions in favor of that party who have been most forward in urging their complaints. The circumstance of the militia's receiving some little compensation for their services, has suffered their situation to be entirely overlooked, or, if examined at all, only to be regarded as having bettered their condition. We will, for your information, take a comparative view of the expenses incurred by those composing the militia, and those who do not, but still are bodies in declaiming against the additional tax to which they are subjected. These militia are called out from all parts of the County,—some ten, twenty, and thirty miles from the Court House,—averaging perhaps twenty miles; their services on guard are required twenty-four hours, and one day at least is consumed going and returning. He will therefore lose two days, worth to him one dollar per day, and one dollar expenses whilst there; making in all $2,730 expense to the whole militia for six months, and this too generally required from those persons whose domestic affairs can ill sustain their absence, if not immediately require their attention, and who, in case of noncompliance, are instantly charged with a disposition to resist civil authority, and are punishable for that offence. This expense confined to the militia; whilst the whole sum paid by the County does not amount to more than $300;—but this *extraordinary* sum is complained of by those who have been so fortunate as to have *Esquire* added to their names, or are otherwise exempted from this military service.—This injustice for certainly it is such,) deserves to be remedied; and although I am not prepared to dictate a certain remedy, yet I would suggest that the same authority vested to call out the militia, can employ a standing guard, whose expenses would be less, and equally borne by every citizen of the County.

A SOLDIER.

[Oh a Hem! was to have been cut after our columns were filled. It will have a place to-at week.

It is not to be disguised that new politico-combinations are currently spoken of in political circles of Washington. This, toward the other leader is mentioned as going to change his position upon the same head. And we are given to understand that some of the movements will be so much out of the natural order of things, and so little to be expected, as to astonish the whole. We are admonished—"Be not surprised if that the Democratic party join the Whig ranks—and along with them some of their most influential leaders.—What do you think of Col. Benton becoming a Whig? Stranger things have come to pass. And Mr. Calhoun? Some say he is more than half Whig now. Some of the Whigs are providing for themselves, by giving in their adhesion to Mr. Tyler.—For the majority of the Democratic party swallow the grossest treason; and as they regard the new Exchequer the most monstrous scheme ever proposed, they are determined to combine with the Whigs, to defeat the measure and their late treacherous leaders. There may be some defection among the Whigs, but not to the same extent as with the other party. It will be a profitable exchange of prisoners to them. But time will tell—"squalls," &c., &c.

We expect a stirring time for the next three years. The great struggle between a free People and an absolute Government began years ago, and will continue with unabated spirit. Some who have been champions of the popular cause may lapse from virtue; but there will be new accessions, more than enough to take their places; and we look forward, with every confidence, to a brilliant triumph. Mr. Tyler, who, next to Gen. Harrison, was relied upon to consummate the national hope, cannot, by his defection, do more than protract the struggle for three years. He may seduce this or that Whig from his principles and his faith; and he may, by means of the *spoils*, compass a large portion of the *spoils party*—but the obstacles which he may thereby oppose to the progress of reform will only serve to enhance the lustre of the national deliverance.—*Richmond Whig.*

U. S. Bank.—The judges of the Court of Session, the Philadelphia Gazette says, severally gave their opinions yesterday, on the motion to quash the presentment of the Grand Jury against N. Biddle and others—the court sustaining the motion to quash. The opinions embrace a reference to all the authorities upon the subject of indictments and presentments, and the defining of the duties and powers of a grand jury. The reasons filed on the motion to quash were, substantially, that the proceedings of the Grand Jury were irregular and illegal, and contrary to the express provisions of the Constitution, which were fully sustained by the Court.—*Express.*

It is said that the Grand Jury has made another presentment, in proper form.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1842.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1841.

Dear Sir: The Tariff and Mr. Tyler's Exchequer have both been rather prematurely brought under discussion at the present Session, the first in the House and the latter in the Senate; both on motions to refer them to committees, and before any report has been made on either.

This was a concerted movement in both Houses, by the Locofoco party, for the purpose of making capital for the benefit of that party, first by an attempt to make an impression on the public mind that the Whigs were in favor of a high *protecting* Tariff, and secondly, by getting the Whigs committed in favor of Mr. Tyler's Exchequer or Treasury Bank. But in both they have signally failed.—These discussions have elicited the most clear and satisfactory proofs that the Whig party desire no higher duties than are absolutely necessary to raise a sufficient revenue for the support of government; and if there are a few solitary members of that party in favor of duties for protection, the same may be charged with equal truth on members of the Locofoco party. As to Mr. Tyler's Exchequer or Treasury Bank, it meets with the condemnation of both parties, and will be supported by only a portion of the "Corporal's Guard." In the Senate, it is confidently believed there is not a single member in its favor; and in the House, there are very few supporters of the measure. I speak of the scheme in its present shape; but as it will go to a committee of each House and receive their consideration, it may possibly be moulded into a more acceptable form. It is difficult, however, to imagine any form that can be given to it that may insure its success in either House. The leaders of the Locofoco party have announced their determination to receive nothing but the *Sub-Treasury*, and Mr. Calhoun calls upon the friends of that measure (the Sub-Treasury,) to stand firm and maintain their ground, and that all parties and the country will ultimately go over to them;—but should we then be sure of finding *him* there, is a question of difficult solution. In conclusion, I see but little prospect of Capt. Tyler's half-way house being occupied by any of the two great parties of the day.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.—To the exclusion of some items of more interest, we insert the speech of Mr. Mangum, delivered in the Senate on Thursday last, on the subject of the Exchequer scheme. It will be found utterly condemnatory of the whole scheme, and very severe upon its originators. When he sat down, no one rose to gain say a word of his speech, so that it is believed that not a solitary member of the Senate will vote for the scheme as presented by the Administration. We are more and more impressed with the belief, that no measure of any value will be adopted at this session. And that the reliance of the country must be, as Mr. Mangum says, upon "PATIENT LABOR, GENERAL HABITS OF ECONOMY, AND THE RETRENCHMENT OF INDIVIDUAL EXPENDITURES."

OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio, we are glad to find, though composed of a majority of Locofocos, scorns the doctrine of Repudiation, which is so popular with that party in some of the other States. A Preamble and Resolutions have passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of 64 to 6, in which it is declared that the doctrine "is at variance with every principle of patriotism, morality, and even of common honesty." On the passage of the resolutions, Mr. Jenkins, one of the acknowledged leaders of the Locofocos spoke as follows:—

"Mr. Jenkins said he was prepared for a direct vote upon the proposition. He was glad it had been introduced. As a State, there were difficulties before us. Even the payment of the interest on our public debt *would be attended with difficulty*. But IT MUST BE MET, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST. He was ready to go for the payment of our liabilities to the last dollar, wisely contracted or not. It was not for us to go back to investigate the circumstances under which the debt was contracted. *It was sufficient to know that the debt rested upon us.* Sooner than the credit of our State should be tarnished, he would go for the payment of her liabilities, though our works of improvement had to stand still."

REPUDIATION.—Among the anti-bond payers, elected to the Mississippi Legislature, is the celebrated Gordon D. Boyd, who, as Receiver of Public Moneys at Columbus, in that State, cheated the Government out of $68,191 12. Of course he *repudiates* the debt. And,

Wm. M. Gwin, an anti-bond payer elected to Congress, owes the Union Bank about half a million of dollars, which he too has *repudiated*.

DISTRESSING CASUALTIES.—On the 17th ult., John McD. Reid, aged 18, and William W. Reid, aged 16, sons of Mr. Jonathan Reid of Mecklenburg county, were drowned in crossing a creek which had been swollen by the rains.

And on the 23d, Dr. Wm. White was drowned in crossing another creek in the same county.

On the night of the 14th, Mr. James Ray, of the same county, was frozen to death, whilst in a state of intoxication.

The Charleston Courier gives it as the general opinion in that city, that the Cotton Crop will be short, somewhere between 1,600,000 and 1,700,000 bales. But for this belief, it says, the price would have gone down further in Charleston since the late advices from Europe.

Another of the New Orleans Banks has resumed specie payments.

TOO MUCH OF A BAD THING.—The Globe appears to have had a particular fancy for Benton's speech on presenting his bill to suspend the Bankrupt act. In its editorial columns on the day the speech was delivered, we find a very full abstract of it, embracing, indeed, the entire speech, divested of the author's tautology. In another page of the same paper is the speech in full as written out by Benton himself, and doubtless in type before it was delivered. And again in the Globe of the following day, we find another summary of the same speech, nearly one-third as long as the speech itself. It would be well to have it stereotyped.

LARGE HOG.—A hog raised by Jacob Blount, Esq. of Robeson county, was killed a few days ago, and weighed 530 lbs. net. This is hard to beat.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. W. A. Graham, and the Hon. E. Deberry, for public documents.

WHICH PARTY?—Mr. Calhoun, in a late speech, spoke of "principles dear to the party to which he had belonged since 1840." As he was a red hot Nullifier in 1830, a warm Whig in 1835, and a furious Loco in 1840, it is difficult to determine to what party he alluded.

Sir Charles Baggot, the new Governor General of Canada, &c. has arrived at New York, in the Illustrious, 74, the first British 74 that has visited that port since the Revolution.

The Cars passed through from Boston to Albany for the first time a few days ago, on which occasion, the sperm candles with which the Capital at Albany was illuminated in the evening, were manufactured the same morning at New Bedford, 255 miles distant!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, Mr. Bagby, the new Senator from Alabama, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from a number of merchants of the city of New York, asking that the operation of the bankrupt law may be postponed for two years from the 1st February next. Mr. W. said the memorial was signed by several of the most respectable firms in the city, who placed their reasons on the single ground that, in this time of general depression and embarrassment, so large a quantity of assets will be thrown into the market as to amount almost to the entire sacrifice of the creditors. It was also signed by five of the banks of the city, viz: the Bank of America, Mechanics', Lafayette, Merchants', and Phenix.

Mr. Benton, agreeably to notice given, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to suspend, till the 1st day of July next, the operation of the Bankrupt Law. Mr. B. delivered a long speech, enumerating various objections to the act, which he pronounced unjust to the creditor, impracticable, and unconstitutional. He wished it suspended for the purpose of amendment, and especially that Banks and other corporations might be embraced within its provisions. Mr. Henderson warmly replied to Mr. Benton, and defended the act against his various allegations. Mr. Calhoun pronounced the act unconstitutional, and capable of incalculable frauds. He was in favor of its entire repeal. He agreed with the Senator from Missouri in almost all he had said upon the bill, except as to the passage of a bill to include corporations. Unconstitutional as the act now was, that would make it still more unconstitutional. And oppressive as it now was, that would make it still more oppressive. He was, therefore, utterly opposed to including banks in any act of bankruptcy.

A Report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement exhibiting the value of imports and exports during the year ending the 30th of September, 1841, as follows, viz:

IMPORTS.

Value of merchandise free of duty,	$64 785,449
Value of do. paying duty,	59 381,934
	$124,167,383

EXPORTS.

Foreign merchandise, viz:	
Value of merchandise free of duty,	$10 798,451
Value of do. paying duty,	4,303,175
	15,101 626
Value of domestic produce,	106 059,685
	$121,161,311

Note.—The value of imports and exports for the third quarter, ending 30th September, is partly on estimate.

Mr. Woodbury remarked that, from the statement, it would be perceived that the imports exceeded the exports more than three millions, contrary to the impressions which had gone abroad on the subject.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bernien moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Benton's bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Act. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun, Linn, King, Benton, Mangum, Preston and others, who wished the bill to remain in the Senate, where it could be at once acted on, and not sent to a committee, which would cause delay. There was no time to be lost, as the act took effect on the 1st of February.

Mr. Mangum said he was in favor of postponing for the present the Bankrupt Act, because he believed in its present shape it could not be carried into effect. He had learned from the very best judicial authority of the country, that its provisions are utterly impracticable, and that considerable modifications are indispensable; unless the officers of the courts could be endued with ubiquity, the act could not be carried into effect. He did not wish the act suspended so long as proposed; but time must be allowed for maturing the necessary amendments.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected, 25 to 15. So the bill remains before the Senate, directly, with a manifest determination to suspend the act.

Mr. Clay introduced three resolutions to provide for amending the Constitution, so as, that if a bill should be vetoed by the President, it might be passed by a majority, instead of two-thirds, of the two Houses;—That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer, should be appointed directly by Congress, and removable only by Congress;—And, that no Member of Congress shall be appointed to any civil office during the time for which he was elected.

These resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order for the 12th inst.

A fourth amendment would have been proposed by Mr. Clay (as he intimated to the Senate) limiting the Executive service to a single term, but for the fact that another Senator has heretofore proposed the same amendment, and, as understood, intends to renew it.

On Wednesday, Mr. Tallmadge submitted a motion to refer to a select committee of nine, the Treasury Bill and Report for creating the Board of Exchequer. A debate arose hereupon, which conclusively removed all doubts as to the fate of the plan, and showed that it will be supported by no party, and it is believed by no member, in the Senate.

Mr. Buchanan opened the debate, in a long and able speech, in which he denounced the Exchequer scheme in all its aspects. He could see nothing in it but a great government bank; its business was to be conducted exclusively by the government; its capital was to be furnished exclusively by the government; its paper was to be issued exclusively by the government—from first to last it was nothing but a government bank. It had the three functions of a bank,—receiving deposites, circulating paper, and loaning money. And, like all banks owned by a government, where individual interest was not bro't to bear on its concerns, it would sink its capital. It would effect a perfect concentration in the hands of the Executive of both the political and the money power. If passed, people would flock to Washington to beg the President for a discount, as they now crowded there to beg him for office. An ambitious man, like Aaron Burr, might with it purchase despotic power. It would certainly and speedily destroy the State banks. He concluded by utterly denying that the scheme was constitutional. In his and all subsequent speeches, Mr. Webster is alluded to as the author of the report, though signed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a sign of the times, that Mr. Buchanan was very careful to plaster Mr. Tyler with compliments—repeating no less than four times his "great repect," "confidence in his integrity, patriotism," &c. &c.

Mr. Calhoun followed, and briefly expressed his concurrence in the objections so clearly stated by Mr. Buchanan. It never could receive his support. And he intimated that no amendment could make it palatable; but that he must have the Sub-Treasury or nothing.

Mr. Rives replied briefly, that neither he nor his friend Mr. Tallmadge would ever consent to any scheme for a government bank; that the denunciations of such a bank were wholly gratuitous, and had better have been spared until it was seen what shape the committee gave to the plan. What were gentlemen for! They should show their hands. A National Bank was out of the question; the State banks were not to be thought of; and the people had expressed in tones of thunder their disapproval of the Sub-Treasury—yet something must be done for the country. In its present awful condition, it would not do to say to the people, "You expect too much from the government!" Such language had been heard, indeed, from a high quarter, but it had been signally rebuked. He was against this 'do-nothing' policy. If he could not get the best measure, nor the second best, he would take up with any practicable expedient for the public relief. The present bill must undergo many important changes. It must be stripped of the power to deal in exchange, and to lend the public money, and be rendered bona fide exempt from Executive control. The President was willing that the bill should be modified. Mr. R. rejoiced that the Whig party in the Senate were in favor of doing something for the country. What a striking contrast was presented by gentlemen on the opposite side! Their purpose was to bring the President's nose to the grindstone of the Sub-Treasury. Their language was, give us that, and we will support you for four years; beyond that these deponents say not. [A laugh.]

Mr. Mangum obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, the subject again coming up, after the morning business, Mr. Mangum rose, and delivered the speech which will be found in another column. After which, on motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 27th, after some efforts to suspend the unfinished business for the purpose of receiving petitions, the discussion was resumed on that business, being the motion to refer that part of the President's Message relating to the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Weller of Ohio delivered a speech in defence of President Tyler, and in explanation of his language in regard to protection, which he contended was not the meaning of the President in the message. [This is a sign, Mr. Weller being one of the most violent Locos in Congress.]

Mr. C. H. Williams of Tenn. followed, showing that even the strongest anti-Tariffites admitted the right and policy of affording protection, incidentally, so long as the Tariff was not increased above a revenue standard. He defended the Whig party from the insinuation of desiring a high Tariff. On the subject of increased expenditures, which had been lugged into the debate, he condemned the immensely extravagant recommendations from the Navy Department. He denied that the Whigs were responsible for this, for the President was no Whig. He denounced the Fiscal Plan as "a miserable, half-way, go-between thing, half sub-treasury and half national bank." The scheme was neither more nor less than General Jackson's old scheme for a Treasury bank—a scheme so ably exposed by a distinguished gentleman from S. Carolina, and which not a solitary editor throughout the country, nor one single member of Congress in either branch, had had unblushing effrontery enough to advocate. The Secretary of State himself, at that time, openly opposed it, though now, it seemed, he was strong in its favor. He said the way to earn the title of Patriot, was "to get up in this House, openly renounce the political principles a man had avowed and defended for years—ay, through his whole public life—to forsake and denounce his long-tried friends and associates, and break all his promises to a confiding constituency, and straight he would become a patriot of the very first water; he would be received and honored by the occupant of the White House as one who had done good service, and, peradventure, besides all that, there was a prospect that the gentleman's valuable services would not be lost to his country, but that he might be called to some high post which chanced to have a good fat salary attached to it, where he might aid a patriotic Chief Magistrate by his patriotic counsel and co-operation in carrying out his pure patriotic designs, to be completed, possibly, within a second term. Some gentlemen, since the unexpected change in party prospects, had suddenly manifested a very peculiar fondness for office; and with that fondness had developed a remarkable facility in seeing new truths and adopting new principles: while some of them, thus suddenly enlightened, having unfortunately failed in obtaining offices, had as suddenly become obfuscated in their understanding—eclipsed, as it were, in all their brightness, and had cruelly turned about and denounced our patriotic President.

Mr. Hudson of Mass. followed in a very strong speech in favor of protection.

On Tuesday, the same subject was resumed, and Mr. Hudson concluded his speech, and was followed by Mr. Payne of Alabama, Mr. Burke of N. H., and Mr. Eastman of the same State.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fillmore asked the unanimous consent of the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the Loan bill. He had information from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated this morning, that there was a deficiency in the Treasury to the amount of $260 000, that must be immediately provided for, or the Government would be disgraced. This motion, requiring unanimous consent, Mr. Eastman objected, and the question, therefore, was not put.

Mr. Hopkins asked but did not obtain leave, to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Stanly asked Mr. Cushing when a report might be expected from the Special Committee on the Fiscal Scheme? Mr. Cushing could not answer definitely.

The Tariff subject was then resumed, and Mr. Eastman concluded his speech, and was followed by Mr. Meriwether of Georgia, who did not conclude before the House adjourned.

On Thursday, after the presentment of a few petitions, the Tariff discussion was resumed, by Mr. Meriwether, and continued by Mr. Winthrop of Mass. after whose speech the House adjourned to Monday.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the Superior and County Courts of this State, to wit:

Superior Courts.—William J. Ellison, of Williamston, E. W. Jones, of Plymouth, J. R. Hargrave and William R. Myers of Anson, George Davis of Wilmington, Alexander C. Blount of Newbern, Thomas J. Wilson, of Stokes, Wilson W. Whitaker, of Wake, and D. D. Ferebee, of Currituck, Walter A. Huske, of Fayetteville, and Robert E. Troy, of Columbus.

County Court.—Francis H. Hawks and Francis J. Day, of Washington, Darius H. Starbuck of Guilford, David A. Barnes, of Northampton, William Thompson of Caswell, Francis A. Terry, of Richmond, R. B. Creecy, of Edenton, J. A. Lillington, of Wilmington, and William H. Henderson, of Raleigh.—*Raleigh Register.*

Wilmington.—This is doubtless the most commercial town in North Carolina. The bustle and activity displayed in the principal Streets and along the Wharfs, and the respectable display of sail and steam vessels, are evidences of the existence of no contemptible amount of trade. The Rail Road, too, has given an impulse to improvement, and new buildings are erecting. The numerous Steam saw-mills and Turpentine Distilleries impart a no less stirring than novel appearance to this chief sea-port of our State; and we are pleased to hear that many are growing rich there in the sedulous prosecution of their various vocations.

Raleigh Register.

Engravings

OF Canova's Statue of Washington, to be seen, and orders taken without and with gilt frames, this week only. At the Store formerly occupied by H. Erambert.

Auction, *last time*, Wednesday Evening, early candle-light, of Engravings and second-hand Books.

Jan'y 4. 1w

MARRIED,

By the Rev. Colin McIver, on Thursday the 16th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD RAY to Miss JANET FINLAYSON, youngest daughter of Mr. Angus Finlayson, all of this county.

By the same, on Thursday the 23d ult., Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, of Moore county, to Miss CHRISTIANA McQUEIN, of this county.

In Davidson county, on the 28th September last, ALLEN NEWSOM, Esq., Merchant, to Miss CHARLOTTE W., eldest daughter of the late Jordan Howell, of Fayetteville, N. C.

In Wilmington, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. W. A. Gamewell, Mr. JOSEPH C. DEANE, of Philadelphia, to Miss HARRIET J. CREEG, of that place.

In Greensborough, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JOHN R. DENNY to Miss ELIZABETH McLEAN.

DIED,

On the 4th of December, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with christian resignation, at the residence of her brother-in-law, S. C. Brewster, Esq., in the village of Geddes, N. Y., MARGARET H., wife of J. N. Brewster, in the 32d year of her age, formerly of Wilmington, N. C.

In Greensborough, on Tuesday morning the 21st inst. after a lingering illness, Miss MARTHA ADAMS, daughter of the late Wm. Adams.

Of pulmonary consumption, on the 12th instant, in the 22d year of her age, Miss ELVIRA BRUMMELL, daughter of the late Jacob Brummeff Esq. of Davidson county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JAN. 5.

Brandy, peach,	38	a 40	Lime,	$2¼	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	33	a 36	Lead, bar,	7	a 8
Bacon,	6	a 7	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	25	a 32½
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,		35
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed		8
Coffee,	12	a 13	Nails, cut,	6½	a 6¾
Cotton,	7	a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 20	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bagging,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	8	a 11
Corn,	45	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	60	a 75
Flour,	$5½	a $6½	Sack,	$2¼	a 2½
Feathers,	35	a 40	Tallow,	10	a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 35	a $1 40	Tin, box,		12½
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 3½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	$1 12½	
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lard,	7	a 8	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—December 29.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 60; Salt, coarse, 28 a 32, Rice 3 00 a 3 10.

CHERAW MARKET—December 30.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8¾; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6¾; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50, Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 5½ to 8. Corn 62 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 7 to 8.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 9¼. Corn 63½ to 75. Cotton at N. Orleans 7¾ to 10¾. Mobile 7 to 10. Cotton at Macon 5 to 7½. Some sales as 3 and 4. Upland Cotton at New York 7½ to 9.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 21.—Schrs. Warren from Charleston, Ellen from Porto Rico, Peru from Boston. 23.—Brig Majestic from Porto Rico; Schrs. Henry Chase from N. York, United States from do. 24.—Brigs Mariah Estelle from N. York, Susan & Sarah from Providence, Helen Maria from New York; Schrs. John Hill from New York, Elizabeth from Gaudaloupe, H. Westcott from St. Thomas, Sapello from Nassau. 27.—Brigs Lion from Gaudaloupe, Hamilton from St. Croix, Henrietta from N. York; Schrs. Tioga from New York, Argo from do., Lodemia & Eliza from Philadelphia. 28.—Brigs Atlas from Boston, Vesper from Sedgewick, Eveline from Porto Rico, Alvano from Boston, George from Kinston, Ja.; Schrs. Hero from New York, Lodi from Boston. Br. Schr. Peru from Bermuda, Girard from Porto Rico, Port Leon from New York, Pelon from do., Mary & Susan from Boston, United States from Fall River, Siam from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

December 22.—Brig Belle for New York; Schrs. Sterling for New York, Isaac Franklin for Charleston. 24.—Schr. Forester for St. Domingo. 25.—Schrs. Mary Clark for New Orleans, Repeater for New York. 27.—Brigs Houlton for St. Croix, Cornelia for Gaudaloupe; Schr. Warren for Charleston. 29.—Barque Sebois for Gaudaloupe; Schr. Henry Chase for New York.

S. S. HORNOR, Dentist,

WILL leave here in a few days. Consequently those requiring his further services, will please apply immediately.

January 5, 1842.

35 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

FOR SALE CHEAP, by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Jan'y 4 1842. 83tf

Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1842.

Garden Seeds.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, from Philadelphia, warranted fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1841.

For Sale by S. T. HAWLEY.

January 4, 1842. 83 bw.

MILCH COWS for Sale.

SEVERAL fine COWS and CALVES for sale, if applied for immediately.

T. H. ASHE.

January 1, 1842. 83tf

SALE OF VALUABLE Real and Personal Estate.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate to me, by Ed. B. Wheeler, for the benefit of his Creditors, I will offer for sale at Marion Court House, on Monday the 7th February next, all his REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of about

Four Thousand Acres of LAND

In this District, about twenty-five hundred acres of which is in one tract, and is situated within from half a mile to three miles of Marion Court House, about 500 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation for Corn and Cotton, and possesses valuable advantages for lumber and range. On the last mentioned tract is situated a fine Saw and Grist Mill, Dwelling, and Overseer's house, and all other buildings fit for immediate occupation. Also, seventeen hundred acres in the Warbee Neck, one thousand acres in one tract, embracing the "Warbee Landing," on the Great Pee Dee River. And, at the same time,

Seventy likely Negroes,

Among which are 30 prime fellows—Two Carpenters, one Painter, and one Blacksmith. Also, about one thousand bushels Corn 30 thousand lbs. Fodder, Waggons, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Tools, &c. As this residence is near the village of Marion, and in one of the most improving and healthy sections of country in this part of the State, it is regarded as a fine situation for persons who wish permanently to settle themselves on a good and healthy planting interest. The Terms will be such as the creditors will assent to, which with approved purchasers will be no doubt liberal.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Assignee.*

January 1, 1842. 83-ts.

CALENDAR FOR 1842.

	Sunday.....	Monday.....	Tuesday.....	Wednesday..	Thursday...	Friday.....	Saturday....
JANUARY.....							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEBRUARY.....			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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MARCH.....			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL.....						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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JUNE.....				1	2	3	4
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JULY.....						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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	31						
AUGUST.....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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	28	29	30	31			
SEPTEMBER....					1	2	3
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OCTOBER.....							1
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	30	31					
NOVEMBER.....			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
DECEMBER.....					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

January and February, 1843.

JANUARY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY.....				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				

Mineral Spring Academy,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION will continue under the superintendence of the subscriber. Terms of Tuition per session of five months:

For Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	8 00
Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and the higher English branches,	10 00

No admission for less than half Session.

Payment quarterly in advance.

No allowance for lost time, except sickness or death, when the money will be refunded.

Board can be had for 5 or 6 dollars in the neighborhood, or the privilege is granted to any, of putting up a temporary residence and boarding themselves, which has been tried by some greatly to their satisfaction. The low rates of Tuition and Board, together with the unquestionable advantage of health, it is to be hoped will induce many to avail themselves of them.

The Spring Session commences the first Wednesday in February, and ends the last Tuesday in June.

The Fall Session commences the first Wednesday in August, and ends the second last Tuesday in December.

The Superintendent, deeming it his duty to give himself to the Ministry, reads and expounds daily a portion of scripture, opens and closes the School with prayer, and enjoins on all the students to commit to memory the shorter catechism, as a summary of the Bible doctrines.

H. McLAURIN.

December 30, 1841.

County Creditors.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland, are hereby notified to list the same with John McLaurin, Clerk, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, that they may be passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

Further Notice.

THE Sheriff, County Trustee, Treasurer of the Board of Wardens, Clerk and Master, Clerk of the Superior, and the Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, are notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 1st of February next, for the purpose of settling their accounts, agreeable to the Act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

GURDON DEMING,
DANIEL Mc

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.

November 1, 1841. 74-3m

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

References—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-tf.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 8, 1841. 14-tf.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do.,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
75 tons Iron and Steel assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java do.,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, Ground in Oil,
50 kegs Black do. do.
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 X 10 and 10 X 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
150 lbs. Spun Yarns,
250 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
12 lbs. Calomel Pastiles,
10 cwt's Glauber Salts,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half chests Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, Lisbon & Teneriffe, and Imported Wines,
Extra Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 73tf

STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that I have a STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR now in operation here, and am prepared to renovate all descriptions of Feathers, Wool, Hair &c. as cheap as the cheapest. As to the utility of it, I could refer to several citizens from persons who have tried it. It, however, needs no puffing. Try it and it will recommend itself.

Price for Renovating, Two Dollars for Beds that weigh not more than 30 lbs., and 5 cents a pound for all over 30.

Any person bringing more than one bed can have them renovated for $1 75 apiece.

MURDOCK McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1841. 78tf

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

J. & W. Lockett vs. John Oliver. Original Attachment levied on Land.

Daniel M. Lean vs. same. Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in these two cases resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to replevy and plead to issues, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the land levied on be condemned subject to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of the County Court, at office, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1841.

[73] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1841.

Perry Sprawls *vs.* Noami Bostick, Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls; and John Tuck and Susannah his wife; William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls, Zilpha Sprawls and Rachel Sprawls, who has intermarried with James Stringer, children and heirs at law of Elijah Sprawls, dec'd; Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children and heirs at law of Solomon Sprawls, deceased; and Isaac Ewing, Turner Smith, and Elijah Bostick:

ORIGINAL BILL.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls and Zilpha Sprawls, children of Elijah Sprawls; and Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children of Solomon Sprawls; and Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841.

[6] JNO. W. CAMERON, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

Daniel M. Lean vs. Thomas Bostick, Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls; and John Tuck and Susannah his wife; William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls, Zilpha Sprawls and Rachel Sprawls, who has intermarried with James Stringer, children and heirs at law of Elijah Sprawls, dec'd; Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children and heirs at law of Solomon Sprawls, deceased; and Isaac Ewing, Turner Smith, and Elijah Bostick:

ORIGINAL BILL.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls and Zilpha Sprawls, children of Elijah Sprawls; and Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children of Solomon Sprawls, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841.

[6] JNO. W. CAMERON, *C. C. C.*

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 l's, Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 X 10 & 10 X 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the concurred recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos, and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship and as well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those deciding to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 45tf

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats. Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 1, 1842.

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer hearti ssly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only best—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad. Look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 5th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Mayor.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } City of Philadelphia, }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, L. S. and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CULERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools Hollow Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES.

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Mullen, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanners' Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4 Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wood and Cotton Cards, &c. &c., all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 25, 1841. 69tf

BOOK BINDERY,
AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of work* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary work bound in *Calf* or *Wood*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*, he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Painting &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58tf.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *viz:* pf Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation where on I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 1, 1841. 70tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

October 5, 1841. 74-3mpd

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the Stage Office.

E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

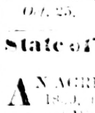
Brig LEONORA, McKee, Master.
Brig SOPHY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Smallwood, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all first sailing copper-fastened vessels well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 21, 1841. 60tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is looking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alexandria, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1841. 45 tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Wilson; Bowdoin's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; Jones's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah Moore's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Roffe's Children's House; Linguister of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Atlases; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 vol Sobriers, Brooks's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina,
MARION DISTRICT. } *Copy.*

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 18.., between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, [*Seal.*]
WM. DANIEL, [*Seal.*]

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tendered and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, *C. C. P.*

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C.

ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. Of which $827,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms, 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 23, 1841. 77-3t

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 65tf

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is an established fact that obstructions of the Liver and Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the bowels and irregular state of the Bowels. These obstructions, and cannot be counteracted but by those that are truly effective. Removing obstruction, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are used by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the N. Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken the Deobstruent Pills, and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for the purposes that I ever have used. I have on numerous occasions frequently administered them, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by these Medicines are the all engrossing subjects of conversation wherever you will, and you hear nothing of Mrs. ——n One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, or, you know Mrs. —— from the point of death, but she has been cured by Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Mr. —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' valuable Medicine.

Iccedly, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years has passed on in the career, silent to their deeds, curing hundreds of persons who were hastening with death. But now its power and course is arrested.

It is as impossible to stay the descending of the Niagara as to finish the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will perform such deeds for many years, shall it not enter every house? Should not be used by every individual? Let no one say they don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing to be enjoyed.

They do indeed restore the blood to its healthy course, they purify and invigorate the whole system; good effects are not counterbalanced by any bad consequence; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary. They are daily and safely administered to infancy and manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not irritate or shock the animal functions, but restore order and reestablish their healthy and natural purposes which a vegetable purgative or alterative cleanser of the whole system can accomplish as well without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, combining power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 19tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Badlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as to its efficacy, it is known, stands unrivalled. As a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, or advisable, use it from three to four weeks, and if not benefited without the opinion of even one doctor—Scarcely any thing short of this can do justice to its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this remedy has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, for inveterate coughs of long standing, and even highly developed cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more surely or successfully be employed; in a few days it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and in this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted in affirm that there is no article used in the healing medicine that will more quickly relieve the pains than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come out at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflamation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and in bodily vigor which this wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEELE.

November 8, 1841. 75tf